FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF ATLANTA
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

August 26, 1977

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores
P. O. Box 1402
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

Dear Eric:

Just in case you didn't get the message I left with the ANA Convention Message Center, that wall-covering with the blowups of Continental and Colonial notes is called "Dollars and Pounds Scenic" and it should be available from:

Rosing Painting & Wall Covering
1391-A Chattahoochee Avenue, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Telephone 404/ 352-3105

The man to talk to would be Tom Rosing. However, now that you know the name of the pattern, you may be able to locate it right there in St. Louis.

It's just great that you were able to join Dick, Joe, and me for lunch on Thursday. I can't contribute much to a numismatic conversation in a group like that, but I sure can enjoy it!

Cordially,

Duane

Duane W. Kline, Manager
Bank & Public Services

National Bank of Detroit

Susan E. Bisaillon
Manager
Money Museum

August 29, 1977

Mr. Eric P. Newman
P. O. Box 14020
St. Louis, MO. 63178

Dear Mr. Newman:

Per your request we are enclosing some photos of the Money Museum display cases. Please let me know if you would like specific details about the cases or any other information.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

SBE

Manager - Money Museum

SEB:mmr
Enclosures

Detroit, Michigan 48232 Telephone (313) 225-2441

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

August 31, 1977

National Bank of Detroit
Detroit, MI 48232

Attention: Ms. Susan E. Bisaillon, Manager
Money Museum

Dear Ms. Bisaillon:

Many thanks for your prompt compliance with my request for photos of the Money Museum of the National Bank of Detroit. I am particularly interested in knowing whether you have a receptionist or guard on duty at all times when the Museum is open, also whether you have any registration of visitors or any metal detection facility for those coming in to the Museum.

What has been your record with respect to attempts to break cases or steal items?

Thank you again for your wholehearted cooperation.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

This is the 1794 U.S. silver dollar, the Museum's most valuable single item. The Mint produced its first silver dollars in 1794. Less than a hundred are known to exist today, and only a few of these are in this "Mint condition".

Man Is a Trader. The history of trade goes back thousands of years. Over those years, trade—like almost everything else connected with man—has become increasingly complex.

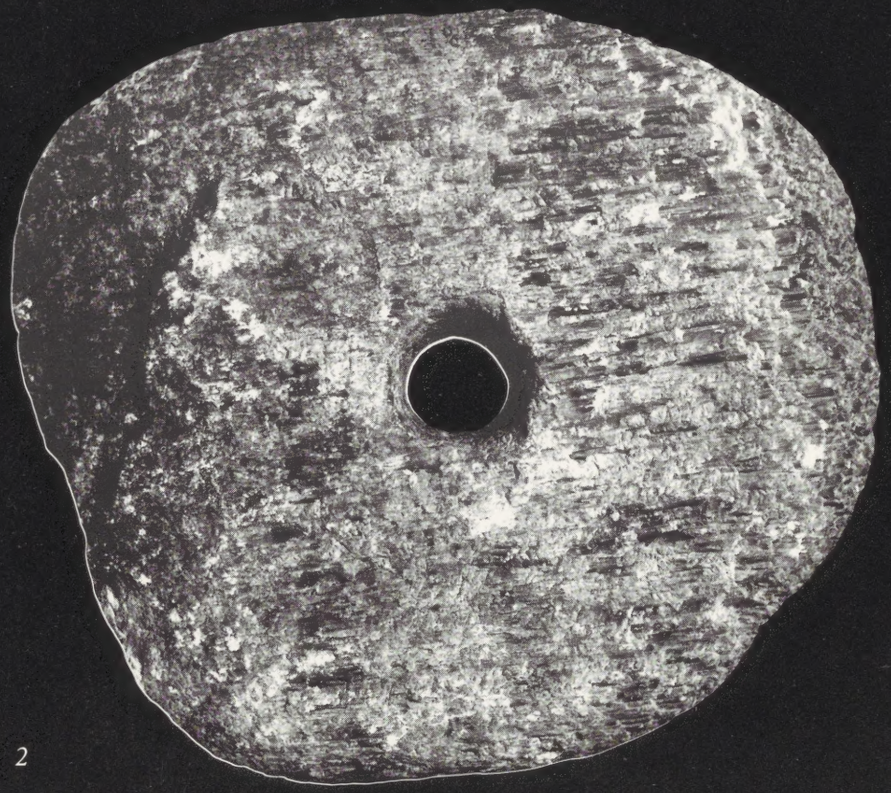
Money Functions to Simplify Trade. Contrast these trading activities:

A stone axe head is exchanged for a basket made of woven rushes. Each trader keeps the item received for his own use;

A merchant of Biblical times sails the Mediterranean with a cargo of wine to trade at a distant port for precious stones, then trades the precious stones to the jewelry makers of his homeland in exchange for small bars of gold and silver, some of which will be traded for his next cargo of wine;

A modern corporation, assisted by a financial underwriter, sells common stock, thereby transferring to each purchaser a claim on a fraction of that corporation's assets. The purchasers pay for their stock by writing checks that transfer to the corporation claims on specified amounts of demand deposits ("checkbook money") in banks.

Very primitive, yet used relatively recently in the Pacific Island of Yap, is this heavy stone disk. Such disks range from the size of a saucer to ten feet or more in diameter. This one, about a foot across, may be about 200 years old. This form of money was used by Yap Islanders until World War II.



Money Has Had to Change. Primitive forms of money would not be well suited to today's complex trading activity. It would not be practical to drive a hundred truckloads of potatoes to the New York Stock Exchange to pay for a thousand shares of stock.

How Has Money Changed? The general trend of money's evolution over the centuries has been—

From tangible forms exchangeable only hand-to-hand to intangible forms exchangeable only by means of messages to pay, such as checks.

From forms with "Value in Use," such as tools, weapons, food, and so on, always tangible, to forms with "Value in Exchange," such as deposits in a bank, or a $5 bill, that have little or no "value in use" but can be transferred in huge dollar amounts very quickly, easily, and safely to simplify transactions between distant points as well as near ones. These modern forms are usually, but not always, intangible.

This gold bar, weighing about 27 pounds, illustrates "Commodity Money," an early stage in money's evolution. Although it is a primitive form of money, gold still has a limited monetary function today. In recent years, however, its monetary function has declined in importance. At the 1974 official U.S. gold price of $42.222 per troy ounce this bar is worth $16,693.43.

At present, the largest part of our money supply consists of deposit money—deposits in checking accounts at the nation's banks—and these are transferred by check in most cases. While checks offer many important advantages and have helped make possible a tremendous expansion in economic activity, we have in recent years become increasingly aware of their disadvantages—

A check may have to pass through many hands before it has lived out its useful life; It may go from the purchaser who pays by check—to the seller who receives the check—to the seller's commercial bank—to the Federal Reserve Bank that serves the seller's commercial bank—to the Federal Reserve Bank that serves the check writer's commercial bank—to the check writer's commercial bank—and finally back to the check writer.

All of this requires a certain amount of time — at least a day, and often more.

Each bank handling the check has to devote some time to processing it, resulting in a "snowstorm" of paperwork.

The act of Congress establishing the U.S. Mint was passed in 1792, and it did not begin operations until the latter part of that year. It did, however, manage to produce

Checks may be forged, or improperly endorsed, or written on an account that has insufficient funds.

For all these reasons, monetary evolution is now centered on the media used to transfer deposit money. Increasingly, the transfer of today's intangible deposit money is accomplished by means of an electronic signal from one computer to another.

In the not-too-distant future, we may use a "cash card" similar in appearance to a "credit card." Such a "cash card," used in conjunction with a computerized switching center having remote terminals at stores, could instantly transfer deposit money from the buyer's account to the seller's, requiring no check, no paper work, and no delay.

Function, Not Form, Is the Important Thing. The many forms of money displayed in the Monetary Museum, ranging from a whale's tooth and a fish-hook to numbers posted on a bank's ledger that represent deposit money, all underline the fact that money is defined by function, not form. It can be any-

a few coins in 1792, including this silver "half-disme" or half-dime. The metal for the 1792 half-dismes is said to have come from silverware donated by George Washington.

thing, tangible or intangible, that people agree to use for the purpose of simplifying trade.

2. Money in America

The second section of the Monetary Museum traces the highlights of the history of money and banking from the early days of England's colonies in the New World to the present. These highlights include—

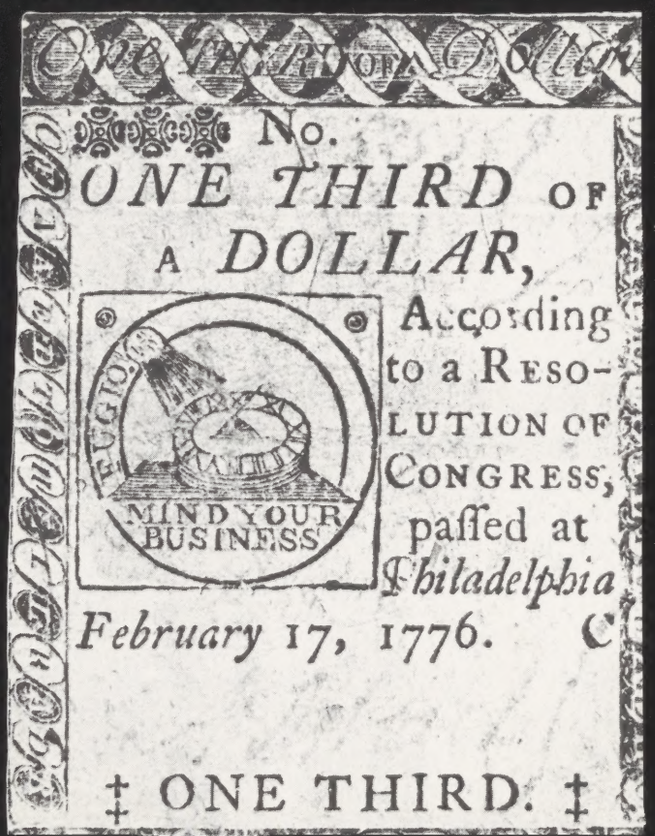
The use of barter, commodity money, foreign coin, private tokens, unauthorized coinage, and paper money in the colonies—

An early inflation resulting from overissuance of Continental Currency during the Revolution, giving rise to the familiar expression, "Not worth a Continental!"—

The development of a private, commercial banking system, and early attempts to establish a central banking system—

The development of U.S. coinage and establishment of the Mint—

To help finance the Revolution, the Continental Congress issued Continental Currency. At first, these notes held their purchasing power quite well. Later, however, over-issuance lowered their value and eventually it fell so low as to give birth to the still-familiar expression, "Not Worth a Continental!"



The colorful era of state bank notes and the lessons learned from it—

The changes in money and banking brought about by The Civil War, including the birth of Confederate money and Federal "greenbacks" and "legal tenders," the establishment of the National Banks, the increased use of deposit money by state-chartered banks when their bank note issues were heavily taxed, and the use of fractional paper money to serve as small change when coins were hoarded—

Progress and problems after the Civil War, the growth in the use of checks, and the disruptive, recurrent "money panics"—

The establishment of the Federal Reserve System, the Great Depression of the Thirties, bank suspensions and banking reforms, and the retreat from gold—

The role of the Federal Reserve System today, its services to banks and the U.S. Treasury, the problem of inflation, its cooperation with the Federal Government to attain desirable economic objectives.

Gold doubloons, coined at Spanish mints in several parts of Central and South America, were among the many kinds of foreign coins in circulation in colonial America.

3. Numismatic Section

The final section of the Monetary Museum presents some items rarely seen by even the most experienced collectors of coins and notes. Some of these items are:

A complete collection of all dates and denominations of gold coin produced at the Dahlonega Mint, in operation from 1838 to 1861—

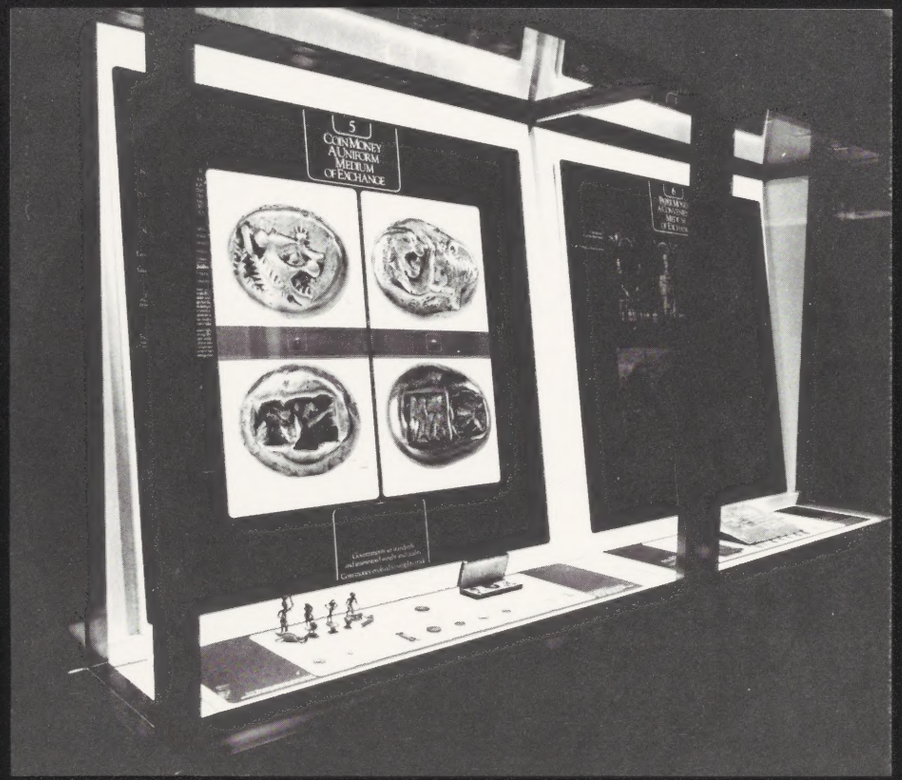
A complete collection of all types of the silver commemorative coins produced by the U.S. Mint—

The original plaster casts, copper electrotypes (or "galvanos"), master dies, and intermediate dies (or "hubs") used to produce the Stone Mountain Commemorative Half Dollar—

A collection of coins made of gold mined in Georgia and North Carolina and produced by the Bechtlers' private mint in North Carolina during the period 1830-1852.

Three of the most beautiful notes ever produced in the United States, the "Educational Series" notes of Series 1896—

Twenty-seven panels like those shown here carry the Museum's story of monetary evolution—illustrated by actual coins and notes from ancient and modern times.



Uncut sheets of $1, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 specimen Federal Reserve Notes, with all-zero serial numbers—

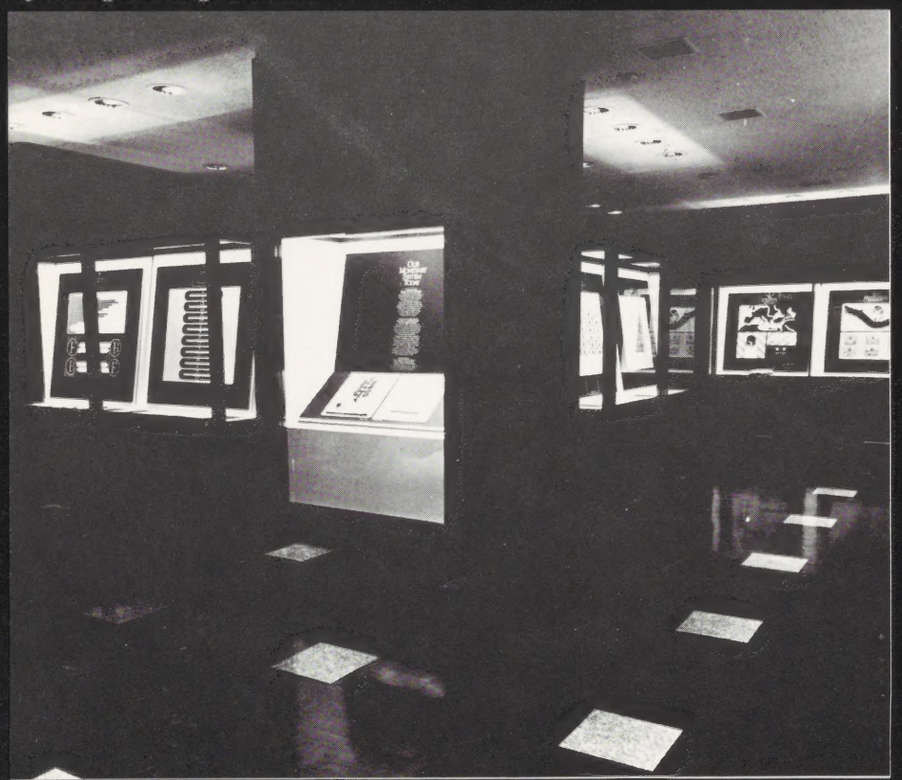
An uncut sheet of twelve specimen $100,000 Gold Certificates, also with all-zero serial numbers—

Some of the earliest coins produced at the U.S. Mint, including the rare 1792 "half-disme" and 1794 silver dollar.

Please Make Reservations in Advance if you wish to visit the Monetary Museum. Call (404) 522-4061 or write to: Monetary Museum, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Occasionally, it may be impossible for us to accommodate visitors at the time they request, so we suggest you choose several alternate dates acceptable to you. The Museum will not accommodate large groups, so we ask that groups be limited to 15 persons. Special permission for larger groups —with an absolute maximum of 30—may be granted if the request is received far enough in advance to enable us to make appropriate arrangements.

The panel in the center summarizes money's evolution from tangible forms, exchangeable only hand-to-hand, to intangible forms that can be quickly and safely transferred by messages, in large amounts.



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THE
MONEY
MUSEUM
MONEY MUSEUM

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[redacted]
4400 Cass Ave
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D-44332-9

UNITED STATES
INFLATION
WEIMAR
HUNGARY
JAPAN

BAHR
VERMEER
& HAECKER
ARCHITECTS

ARCHITECTURE
INTERIOR DESIGN
PLANNING

9 July 1986

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Re: Byron Reed Collection
Omaha History Museum

Dear Mr. Newman:

In our telephone conversation several weeks ago I mentioned to you that our firm has been selected as the designers for the Byron Reed Collection Exhibit to be located at the Omaha History Museum.

In conversations with Mr. Leslie Elam, Director of the American Numismatic Society and Mr. Richard Doty of the Smithsonian Institute who we intend to use as our numismatic consultant on this project, I have been urged to visit your exhibit in the Mercantile Tower.

On Tuesday, 29 July 1986, I will be coming to St. Louis with the Director of the Omaha History Museum and would very much like to tour your exhibit. I will be calling in the next week to discuss our itenerary in more detail.

Thank you for your expressed interest in this project.

Sincerely,

BAHR VERMEER & HAECKER ARCHITECTS, LTD.

Michael D. Alley

Michael D. Alley

pmp:omaha

cc: Mr. Michael Kinsel

PRINCIPALS
DEON BAHR AIA
LYNN E. VERMEER AIA
GEORGE HAECKER AIA
GARY BOWEN AIA
GARY L. GOLDSTEIN AIA

ASSOCIATES
ROBERT G. LEZOTTE AIA
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DENNIS J. LYON AIA
PERRY L. POYNER AIA
CAROL G. FETTE CPS
MILO E. COWDERY AIA
PAUL C. JEFFREY AIA
GLENDA HIBLER

1209 HARNEY STREET #400
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102
402-345-3060

WITH OFFICES IN:
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Nat Bank
of
Detroit

DENNIS
CLARK
VISUAL
IMPACT
PRODUCTIONS
406 WEST
WILLIS AVENUE
DETROIT, MICH.
833-1313

N.A.A.C.P. of Detroit

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OMAHA
HISTORY
MUSEUM
Western Heritage Museum

801 South Tenth Street
Omaha, Nebraska
68108-3299 · U.S.A.
(402) 444-5071/5072

August 2, 1986

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society, Inc.
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for the time you took to visit with Michael Alley and me Tuesday afternoon, July 29.

We greatly appreciated the tour of your The Money Museum in the Mercantile Tower.

You provided us with information that will be most helpful as we continue with our project of exhibiting the Byron Reed Collection.

I greatly appreciated your willingness to consider loaning some objects and artifacts, relating to money, to us to enhance our exhibition.

Sincerely,

Michael L. Kinsel
Director

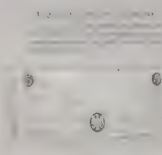
MLK:bj

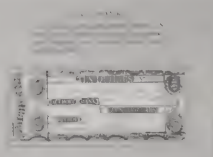
C: Michael D. Alley, Bahr, Vermeer & Haecker

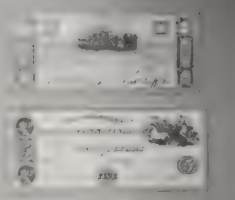
ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENTS, 1812–1860

THE FIRST HALF of the 19th Century was marked by ... of financial crises due to war and to ... banking policies

During this period several new banking ... tuted to provide greater stability to the Nat... From 1849 on, discoveries of gold in Calif... country's wealth







SECOND U.S. BANK

Founded at ... branches ... prov... payments ... amount ...

REVISED COINAGE LAW

... of various weights ... This was revised in 1837. The first resumed the issue of gold eagles (1838-... ad silver dollars (1840), both of which ha... been discontinued in 1891.

GOLD MINING AND MINTING

Important finds in Georgia and North Carolina led to America's first gold rush. Private coins ... ed U.S. branch mints were opened in both states in 1838 to coin the newly mined gold.

GEORGIA

NORTH CAROLINA

LOCAL VS. NATIONAL CURRENCY

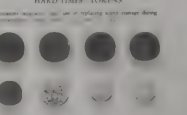
Antagonized ... ...ed U.S. Bank ... state banks ... Pres. Andrew Jackson ... port ... ... 1836 ... U.S. ... was little ... to ...

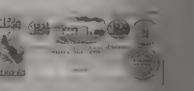
WILDCAT BANKS

... ...

"HARD TIMES" TOKENS

... ... of ... during ...





ATTEMPTS TO SECURE A SOUND FINANCIAL AND BANKING SYSTEM

... ...

SUFFOLK BANK SYSTEM

... ...

SAFETY FUND SYSTEM

... New York ... 1829, it required each ... bank to contribute ... common fund ... ...ed payments for banks that failed

FREE BANKING SYSTEM

Adopted by New York in 1838, it provided that banks could issue their own notes only after depositing security with the State Comptroller.

BROKEN BANK BILLS

In spite of certain financial safeguards, worthless bills continued to circulate. By 1857 it was estimated that more than half of the approximately ... notes in circulation were fraudulent. About ... banks collapsed that year, and their worthless notes were called "broken bank bills."

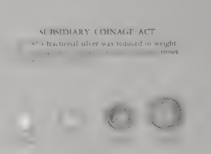
... ...

THE DIME

... ...

SUBSIDIARY COINAGE ACT

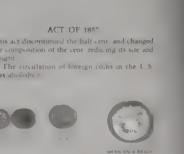
... fractional silver was reduced in weight ... issued



ACT OF 1857

This act discontinued the half cent and changed the composition of the cent, reducing its size and weight.

The circulation of foreign coins in the U.S. was prohibited.



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WAR & RECONSTRUCTION, 1860–1873

THE NEED TO FINANCE the Civil War and the hoarding and exportation of metallic currency forced Congress to issue paper money and, in December 1861, to suspend all specie payments. The notes were fiat money—not backed by gold or silver—their stability depending entirely upon public confidence.

Gold coins, although hoarded, were obtainable at a premium. The "Gold Room" in New York became the scene of regularly quoted gold exchanges.

National Banks were first organized at this time as a replacement for the often unreliable state banks.

DEMAND NOTES
1861

The first issue of Treasury Notes ("greenbacks") during the Civil War was authorized by the Act of July 1861.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES
1862

In February 1862, the first legal tender notes were issued as "lawful money and a legal tender for all debts, publi, and private."

SALMON P. CHASE

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
Issued by the Treasury in 1863 and 1864, bearing 6-percent interest for three years.

INTEREST-BEARING NOTES
1861–63

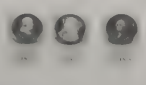
Issued in three series for one, two, and three years.

SUBSTITUTE MONEY
The scarcity of small denominations, due in part to legal restrictions of fractional currency, brought many kinds of emergency and substitute money into circulation.

CARDBOARD CURRENCY

ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS
1862

U.S. postage and revenue stamps were so widely used for small change that individual merchants began to distribute them in special envelopes. In 1862 J. Gault obtained a patent to mount stamps in a metal case with a mica cover.



FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
In 1862 Congress authorized the issuance of notes of fractional parts of the dollar—called postage currency and, later, fractional currency.

"SHIN PLASTERS"
Although forbidden by many state laws private firms issued low-denomination notes which found public acceptance.

CIVIL WAR TOKENS
1862–64

Many tradesmen throughout the East and Midwest issued tokens as a means of alleviating the shortage of small coins. Usually valued at one cent apiece, an estimated 25 million were eventually put into circulation. In 1864 Congress prohibited individuals from issuing money in any form.

NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM

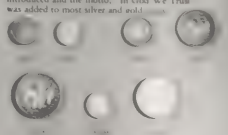
Under the National Banking Act of 1863, individuals purchased government bonds and were chartered and permitted to issue their own paper money called National Bank Notes.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

ACT OF APRIL 1864
The composition of the cent was changed from copper-nickel to bronze in order to put cheaper coins into circulation and to redeem fractional paper notes. The 2-cent piece was created at the same time and was the first coin to bear the motto: "In God We Trust."

ACT OF MARCH 1865
A new 3-cent piece composed of copper and nickel was issued to redeem the 3-cent fractional notes.

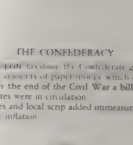
ACT OF MAY 1866
Under this act a copper-nickel 5-cent piece was introduced and the motto, "In God We Trust" was added to most silver and gold



CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

THE CONFEDERACY
Lacking adequate taxation, the Confederate government issued large amounts of paper money, which depreciated rapidly. By the end of the Civil War a billion-dollars worth of notes were in circulation.

Many issues and local scrip added immeasurably to the price increases inflation.



12811

BUILDING A NATION

ONE OF THE MAIN TASKS [illegible] ize its finances and [illegible] outstanding men [illegible] Morris, Thomas Jeffer[illegible]

[illegible] DOLLAR, CENTS [illegible]

Doubloon ≈ 14s

Half Johannes ≈ 8

Moidore ≈ 6

French Guinea ≈ 1[illegible]

Spanish Pistole ≈ 2[illegible]

English Crown ≈ 1[illegible]

French Crown ≈ [illegible]

English Shilling ≈ [illegible]

TOKENS

Many tokens, struck both here and abroad came into circulation because of the scarcity of metallic currency.

[illegible]

FIRST ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A MINT

ROBERT MORRIS

Beginning in 1776, Robert Morris planned the establishment of a mint and the issuance of national currency based on a silver standard. This marked the first time in history that the decimal system was adopted as a basis for currency.

Unit	= ¼ grain of pure silver = 1440th part of a dollar
100 Units	= 1 silver cent
900 Units	= 1 quint
1000 Units	= 1 mark

THE WORLD'S FIRST DECIMAL COINAGE SYSTEM

1781

Benjamin Dudley of Boston prepared the dies for these coins proposed by Morris. He also planned the first mint building but the plans were abandoned in 1781 [illegible] of funds.

NOVA CONSTELLATIO COPPER CENTS

[illegible] Thomas Wyon in Birmingham, [illegible]

[illegible] Massachusetts

SECOND ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A MINT

FUGIO CENT

1787

This first coin, specifically authorized for issuance by the United States of America, was approved by the Continental Congress on April 21, 1787. Struck in New Haven, Conn., it was intended to replace foreign coins and tokens.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Jefferson perfected Morris's plan for a decimal system and proposed the dollar, equal to the Spanish piece of eight, as the basic monetary unit. Congress gave its approval in 1785, and in 1786 established the coin denominations, the silver content of the dollar, and the ratio of silver to gold.

THIRD ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A MINT

THE MINT ACT

On March 3, 1791, Congress declared "that a Mint shall be established under such regulations as shall be directed by law"; and on April 2, 1792, the Mint Act was published for the establishment of the national coinage and mint.

This law, which changed the system of accounting from pounds and shillings to dollars, is still the basis of our national coinage.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

In 1791 Hamilton proposed striking gold coins for large payments and silver for ordinary currency at a 15 to 1 ratio. He also advocated the gradual conversion and final withdrawal of foreign currencies that still circulated.

EARLY U.S. MINT ISSUES

Struck as patterns and experimental pieces at Philadelphia in 1792, some of these coins actually circulated.

[illegible] WASHINGTON [illegible]

BANKING AND PAPER CURRENCY

Because of the rapid depreciation of Continental Currency, the entire financial system was hampered and accounting became a major task. "Scales of Depreciation" differing from state to state were used. In 1781 Congress recommended the repeal of all Continental Currency.

[illegible]

ALMANACK

For the Year of CHRISTIAN Æra

1787.

[illegible]

FIRST U.S. BANK

1791–1811

In 1791 Alexander Hamilton organized the first U.S. Bank, patterned after the Bank of England. Chartered by Congress, it established branches in many cities from Boston to Savannah. It issued limited amounts of currency which restored public confidence in the nation's finances.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANKS

In 1780 Robert Morris founded the Bank of Pennsylvania and in 1782 the Bank of North America, which helped finance Washington's armies. The Bank of New York, organized by Alexander Hamilton and the Bank of Massachusetts were opened in 1784.

[illegible]

DIVISION OF NUMISMATICS
Neg. No.

COLONIAL MONEY, 1607–1764

ALTHOUGH EARLY SETTLERS brought some [illegible] the colonies, money was scarce because of [illegible].

To provide a more adequate means of exchange than barter and wampum, Massachusetts started issuing coins in 1652 and bills of credit in 1690. Other [illegible] paper bills in great quantity. In 1764 [illegible] use of paper money throughout the American colonies.

Scarce English coins, and Spanish-American and European silver and gold coins provided the only stable metallic currency in circulation.

EUROPEAN COINS

ENGLISH

DUTCH

FRENCH

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts, under its own authority, issued silver shillings, sixpence, and threepence, which were struck by John Hull and Robert Sanderson. These coins were marked at first with the "NE" (for New England) and the value, and were followed by other series showing successively willow-tree, oak-tree, and pine-tree designs. Most of the coins were dated 1652, the first year of issuance. England banned the striking of these coins 30 years later.

"NE" COINAGE

WILLOW TREE COINAGE

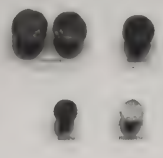
Issued 1653–60

OAK TREE COINAGE

Issued 1660–67

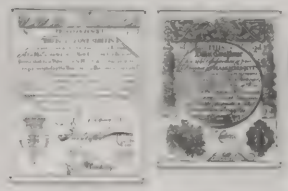
PINE TREE COINAGE

Issued 1667–82



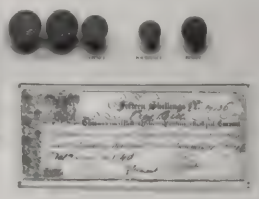
FIRST PAPER CURRENCY

Massachusetts issued the first colonial paper money in 1690 to pay the debt incurred by an unsuccessful expedition against Canada.



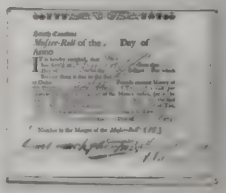
MARYLAND

In 1659 Lord Cecil Baltimore and his brother Philip Calvert had silver shillings, sixpence, and groats struck in England for use in Maryland. However, tobacco remained the basic standard of trade and hard money was used only for small transactions. Bills were first issued in the colony in 1733.



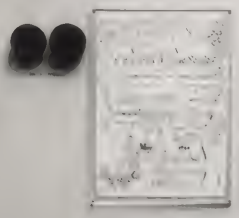
SOUTH CAROLINA

The first credit notes were authorized in 1703 to finance an expedition against St. Augustine. Other bills were issued until 1786.



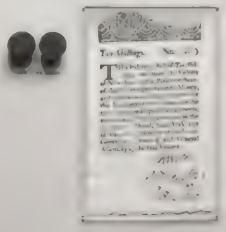
CONNECTICUT

Connecticut first issued bills in small quantities about 1709. In 1755 a New London society for trade and commerce issued a few bills of its own. John Higley of Granby issued copper threepence tokens from 1737 to 1739.



NEW YORK

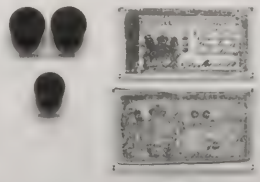
New York first used bills in 1709 but trade was primarily based on wampum, beaver skins, and Spanish and Dutch silver coin obtained through commerce with the West Indies.



NEW JERSEY

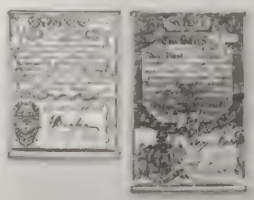
Irish copper coins, known as St. Patrick halfpence and farthings, brought by an immigrant named Mark Newby, were legalized in New Jersey in 1682.

Bills of credit were first issued in 1709 to finance a planned expedition against Canada.



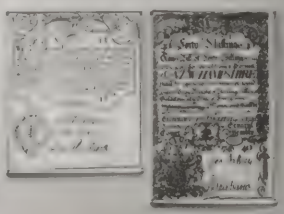
RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island authorized bills about 1710 to pay for an expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia. The colony later increased its issues and profited greatly.



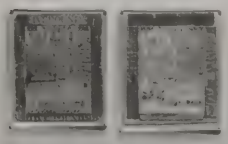
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Various colonial bills were issued between 1717 and 1780. In 1734 an association of merchants issued bills of credit in imitation of Boston notes, but these were discontinued a year later.



PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania issued readily redeemable bills from 1723 to 1785 and gained a reputation for financial stability.



VIRGINIA

Virginia authorized treasury notes in 1755 to pay for Braddock's expedition to Fort Duquesne. Bills were issued until 1781 when paper money fell in value and barter again became predominant.

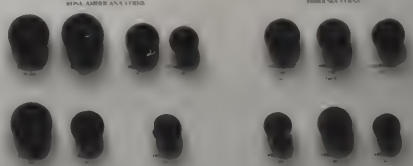
SPANISH-AMERICAN COINS

Spanish pieces of eight and their subdivisions were generally used by the American colonists, but when light coins began to appear, good pieces were forced out of circulation.

WILLIAM WOOD'S COINAGE

The "Hibernia" coins—struck from 1722 to 1724 by England's William Wood for use in Ireland—became unpopular there and were shipped in great numbers to the American colonies. Wood also coined the "Rosa Americana" pieces for use in America.

ROSA AMERICANA COINS



HIBERNIA COINS

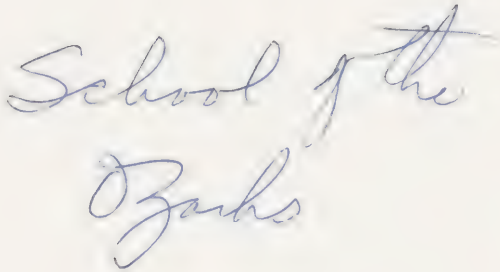
THE SCHOOL OF THE OZARKS
Point Lookout, Missouri 65726

One of the most extensive collections of monies of the world is the John Paul Butler Collection at the Ralph Foster Museum, The School of the Ozarks. More than 100,000 people a year visit this museum.

Associated Graphics, Inc. P.O. Box 3575 GS Springfield, Mo. 65804

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

POST CARD


School of the
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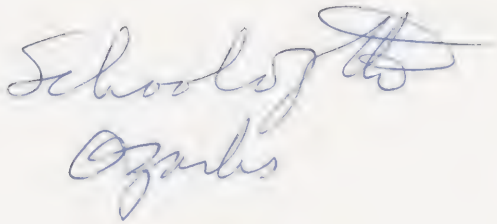
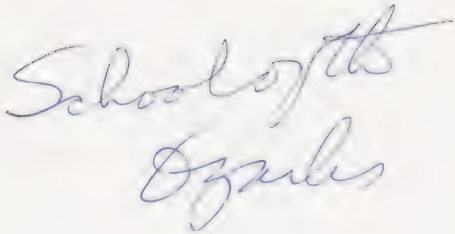


School of the
Ozarks

Indian Peace Medals of the U.S.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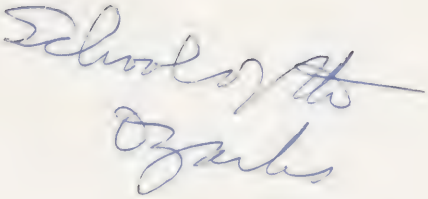

Adna G. Wilde, Jr.
DIRECTOR

Pioneers' Museum

25 WEST KIOWA ST.
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO. 80902

(303)
471-6650

This is the Nat. Bank of Detroit Contract with Nathan Shapiro Foundation

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, entered into this ____ day of _____, , by and between THE NATE[illegible] B. S[illegible]PIRO a charitable, non-profit Foundation existing under the laws of the State of (hereinafter sometimes referred to as the "Foundation"), Party of the First Part, a National Banking Institution, with its principal offices situated in the (hereinafter sometimes referred to as the "Bank"), Party of the Second Part.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, the Foundation is the owner of a coin collection, (hereinafter sometimes referred to as the "collection"), comprised of American coins and currency, foreign coins and currency, and items and things known as "odd and curious money"; and

WHEREAS, the collection is recognized to have considerable educational interest and value; and

WHEREAS, the Foundation, consistent with the educational purposes enumerated in its Articles of Trust, wishes to have the collection maintained in a proper manner and placed on exhibit in such places and at such times that will permit the educational advantages of the collection to be made readily available for the edification of the general public and students of the various educational institutions throughout the City and other cities and areas, with particular emphasis on cities and areas within the State and

WHEREAS, the Bank is willing, as a public service, to maintain

and cause to be exhibited for a fixed number of years, the collection in the manner hereinafter designated.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

(1) The Foundation does hereby agree to deliver to the Bank and permit it to retain and use the collection, which is comprised of the coins, currency, items and things set forth in Exhibit "A" which is attached hereto, initialed by the parties, and hereby made a part hereof, for a term of ten (10) years, to commence on the first day of August, , and to terminate on the thirty-first day of July,

(2) The Bank hereby agrees to accept possession of the collection from the Foundation, and covenants well and truly to cause the collection to be exhibited and used, and agrees to perform the deeds, acts and things, in the manner hereinafter mentioned. The Bank shall be entitled to possession of the said collection upon the commencement date of the term provided for in Paragraph (1) above.

(3) The Bank agrees that it shall cause to be erected an exhibit area on the mezzanine floor of the building now under construction at the

which exhibit area is shown on Exhibit "B" attached hereto, initialed by the parties and hereby made a part hereof. The Bank shall also erect and maintain suitable display cases and fixtures in the exhibit area. The collection shall throughout the term of this Agreement be displayed in the exhibit area, or at such other suitable locations as the Bank may from time to time reasonably determine, in the cases and fixtures to which reference were above made.

(4) The Bank agrees that it shall engage, and throughout the term

of this Agreement, pay the compensation for, a full-time, qualified curator who shall cause the collection to be properly maintained, catalogued and displayed. The Bank shall cause the collection to be handled and safeguarded in a proper manner and upon the completion of the term herein provided for, shall return the collection to the Foundation in the same condition as it was in at the date of the commencement of the said term, excepting, however, such changes in condition that are effected by the passage of time and by reasonable handling.

(5) The Bank shall cause the collection to be displayed at all times in a manner that will permit the educational values of the collection to be realized and enjoyed. The aforesaid exhibit area and collection shall be open, without charge, to students of all educational institutions in the Metropolitan area and to the public during such hours that the Bank shall from time to time reasonably determine.

(6) The Bank shall at all times inform the educational institutions situated within the Metropolitan area, that the collection may be viewed by the students thereof and the Bank shall make reasonable arrangements for its display at the said exhibit area to groups of students, and shall cause its curator at that time to explain the history and significance of the collection, to the end that the students will better understand and appreciate the history and culture of this country and other countries to which the coins relate. The Bank shall also, from time to time, cause portions of the collection to be exhibited, under the supervision and direction of its curator, in branches maintained and operated by it in other areas of the and the State of , and shall encourage students of the respective areas to visit and examine the collection.

(7) The Bank shall at all times during the term of this Agreement pay the premium for and keep in full force and effect, insurance policies in the name of the Foundation insuring the Foundation against theft, loss or damage from any cause whatsoever to any of the coins, currency, items or things comprising the collection, which insurance shall be carried in an amount not less than the appraised value of the collection, which appraisal shall from time to time be made available to the Bank by the Foundation. The Bank shall procure, and at all times keep in full force and effect and pay the premiums for, public liability insurance policies in such amounts as the Bank and the Foundation shall reasonably determine, insuring the Foundation against loss, damage or liability resulting from injury to person or property as a consequence of the display of the collection or as a consequence of any of the acts or things herein provided for.

It is agreed that the policies to be procured hereunder by the Bank may contain waivers of any rights that the insurance company might otherwise have as the subrogee of the Foundation, and it is further agreed that the Bank's liability to the Foundation for loss, damage or theft to the collection or for loss, damage or liability of the Foundation, shall be limited to the amount of recovery therefor from the insurance company or companies.

(8) The collection shall at all times be known as [redacted], and appropriate reference thereto shall at all times be made.

(9) The Foundation reserves the right to sell, transfer and dispose of all, or any part of, the collection, subject to the terms of this Agreement, to such institutions or persons as it may determine and as shall otherwise be consistent with the purposes of the Foundation, specifically including by way

of illustration, and not by way of limitation, the University of [redacted], and the Board of Education of the [redacted]

(10) Notwithstanding any other provision herein contained, the Bank shall at all times cause the collection to be displayed and used for educational purposes and for no other purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WITNESS:

[redacted]

By: [redacted]

_____

Party of the First Part;

[redacted]

By: [redacted]

_____

Party of the Second Part.